State Library

The People's Press

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

They should be voted for by every white man in the State, and by every man in favor of an economical State government:

I.

The first amendment proposes to add a single sentence to the 24th section of Article 1. That article provides that there shall be no infringement of the right of the people "*to keep and bear arms.*" The amendment provides as follows: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice." There can surely be no objection in the minds of "christian" men to this provision. We need not waste words in commending it as required alike by humanity and the soundest political wisdom. The text of the Constitution, as it now stands, might easily be held as a limitation upon the power of the Legislature, and the practice of carrying concealed weapons be justified under the right so solemnly guaranteed to keep and bear arms. It is a precaution in the interest of peace, an emphatic protest against a dangerous and deadly custom, and a promise of stringent laws for the protection of the well-disposed and orderly part of our population against the sudden outburst of passionate and ungoverned rage, which too often finds a victim because it has at hand the opportunity and the instrument for a bloody revenge.

II.

The proposed amendment of Sec. 2, Art. 2, only changes the time of meeting of the General Assembly from the third Monday in November to the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election. This alteration is rendered absolutely necessary, since the time of holding the elections in our State has been changed. We no longer elect the members of the Legislature in August as formerly, but it has been postponed until November. The change in the time of meeting of the General Assembly, therefore, must be altered to conform to the new order of events.

III.

It is proposed to strike from the Constitution Sec. 4, of Art. 2. This provided for the Senate districts in the first election under the Constitution, and was to continue in force only until the first session of the General Assembly, which should be had after the year 1871. It had become obsolete, and was superseded by a new arrangement of the districts. The amendment merely gets rid of a mass of useless matter, and is too unimportant to require consideration.

IV.

It is proposed to strike out Sec. 8 of Art. 2. This provided for representation in the House of Representatives, and for the same reasons given above in reference to Sec. 4 of this article ought to disappear as so much useless lumber.

V.

Section 27 of Art. 2 is proposed to be amended by merely leaving out the provision for the termination of the office of Senators and members of the House of Representatives chosen at the first election under the Constitution. The time during which it was to operate, having long since passed, the amendment becomes merely nominal for the reasons given above.

VI.

The same reason is given for the amendment proposed to Sec. 29, of Art. 2, which strikes off from the section the provision for the first election under the Constitution, leaving the other parts of the section untouched.

VII.

It is proposed to amend Art. 2 by the addition of the following section, which is entirely new:

Section —. The members of the General Assembly, for the term for which they have been elected, shall receive as a compensation for their services the sum of *four dollars* per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of government and returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two Houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days.

In this amendment it will be seen that the Conservative party, which is held responsible for the changes they advise the people to make in their organic law, has given a guarantee of their sincere and earnest purpose to retrench expenditures and reform abuses, which ought to secure the support and hearty co-operation of all good citizens. In 1872, as we have shown they changed the Constitution of 1868, so as to provide for *biennial* instead of *annual* sessions of the Legislature, thus reducing the expenditures for this object more than one-half of what it had been under the radical government. Now they propose to limit the session of the Assembly to the very shortest time in which it is possible for them to complete their labors. They may sit for sixty days at the expense of the State, if the public business requires so long a session. Beyond that period patriotism may keep them, but the Treasury is made sure against "depletion" from this quarter. Their compensation is fixed also, and we shall not again vex our righteous souls from day to day at the prospect of paying seven dollars per day to professors of the "tonsorial art," or common "field hands," to do the work of our Legislature for four or five months, spinning out the time because it was "money in the pocket," and more of it than many of them had ever seen in all their lives before. We have often thought how oddly many of the members of the Legislature of 1868 must have felt at the new and untried position in which they found themselves. Men whose ideas had never risen above the "strapping of a razor" or the "plowing of a furrow" unless the "sewing of a saddle" might be deemed a more exalted occupation, might now present their warrants on the Treasury and drawing their pay as members of the Legislature, fitted by natural instincts to make laws, though they might not be able to read them properly when printed in the statute book. This amendment also provides the amount of mileage; and, what is more to the purpose, it is "to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel." When this shall be adopted we shall not again be called upon to pay a member for "going around his elbow to get to his thumb," as we did once, "if ancient tales say true." It is also proposed to limit the duration of extra sessions, if such should be called, to a period not exceeding twenty days.

It is readily seen, therefore, how much of actual economy and advantage to the public service such a change in our Constitution will promote. It will diminish the expenses of the General Assembly fully one-half, and the resulting benefit to the character of our legislation and the important interests committed to the law-making power, is absolutely incalculable. And we are free to say that this amendment if adopted, is fully worth the entire cost of the Convention to the people of the State, and that a practical experiment on this line will be more satisfactory and more profitable than the whole work done by the Legislature of 1868, which cost the State nearly one million of dollars, besides the expenses of Kirk's war.—There is neither "rhyme nor reason" in opposing it, and the Republican party in committing itself against it, have only justified our observation so frequently made, that it is prepared to ruin the State, to sacrifice all its interests, material and social, rather than submit without a desperate struggle to the loss of power.—*Fayetteville Gazette.*

A Terrible Arraignment

The New York *Herald*, of the 7th, contains the most terrible denunciation of Gen. Grant that we have seen for many days. It is outspoken and fearless in charging the bloody massacre of Gen. Custer and his command to the pique and revenge of President Grant. The *Herald* also boldly declares that the country will now stand anything rather than a prolonged reign of Grantism. It moreover tells Gov. Hayes in as plain language as possible that the country will not suffer him in his letter of acceptation to dodge the issue of endorsing or disavowing the administration of Gen. Grant. Below we give a few of its caustic remarks upon both Grant and Hays:

"Since the disappointment of his cherished hopes of a third nomination his temper has undergone a change. The spirit of indulgent nepotism has been supplanted by a fell spirit of revenge, and his chief delight seems to be in punishing all who have been in any way instrumental in thwarting his hopes. He degraded poor Custer because Custer testified to the truth of the charges against Belknap. He insisted on the dismissal of Yaryan because Yaryan was active in ferreting out the whisky frauds which came so near lodging Babcock in the Penitentiary. He is taking steps for the dismissal of other officers who assisted ex-Secretary Bristow in his successful efforts to expose and punish official peculation and thereby made it impossible for Grant to lay his hands for a third time on the coveted prize. Whether in good humor or bad humor President Grant is equally selfish and equally oblivious to the obligations of his public trust; but his good-natured nepotism was not so discreditable as his ill-natured spleen and petulance against all who have obstructed the path of his ambition. His kindness to the Dents seems better than his relentless malignity toward a valuable and truthful officer like Custer.

President Grant is ending in a worse spirit than he began, and the country, accordingly awaits with deep interest the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes. Will he indorse this administration, or will he boldly wash his hands of it? The citizens of this Republic are anxious to learn whether Grantism will end with the retirement of Grant, or whether Gov. Hayes, if elected President, will sail the ship by the same compass and the same political chart. The country will stand anything rather than a prolonged reign of Grantism. On this point Governor Hayes must leave the people in no doubt. If he lacks the courage or the sagacity or the independence to tell the country unequivocally that he will put the administration on a new course he will miss that 'tide in the affairs of men' which leads on to fortune."

Tilden as a Reformer.

THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH HE HAS ACTED.

We copy from a lengthy sketch of Governor Tilden, in the New York *World*, the following account of his acts and utterances after his election as Governor of New York:

He was nominated and elected, and whatever lessons or eloquence could be expressed in big majorities were not wanting to lend their *eclat* to his triumph. Mr. Tilden's plurality over John A. Dix, the Republican candidate, was 53,315. Mr. Dix had been elected two years previously by a plurality of 53,451.

The first message of Mr. Tilden foreshadowed with distinctness the controlling features of his administration.

First, Reform in the Administration.

Second, The restoration of the financial principles and policy which triumphed in the election of Jackson and Van Buren, and which left the country without a dollar of indebtedness in the world, and a credit abroad with which no other nation could compete.

In furtherance of his policy of administrative reform, he recommended a revision of the laws intended to provide criminal punishment and civil remedies for frauds committed by public officers and by persons acting in complicity with them. These recommendations, during the same session, carefully wrought into the legislation of the State, bore especially upon those forms of administrative abuse which the exposure and arrest of William M. Tweed had recently revealed, and also upon another and kindred class of abuses in the management of our canals, with which the Governor was also acquainted, but of which the public had as yet had only an imperfect realization.

But the feature of the message which produced, perhaps, the most profound impression, not only upon his own immediate constituents, but upon the whole nation, was that which related to the financial policy of the Federal Government. A generation had grown up who had never seen or used any other money than a printed promise of the Government, and it had become a wide spread conviction among the aspiring politicians of both the great parties that the current public opinion in favor of an inflated and irredeemable currency would overwhelm and destroy any public man who would attempt to stem it. No convention, of either party in any State of the Union had ventured the experiment; the active leaders of both had either avoided or yielded to the current. Mr. Tilden deemed it his duty to lose no time in advocating the only financial policy which ever had insured, or can insure a substantial and enduring national prosperity.

On the 19th of March, and as soon as he had secured from the Legislature such additional remedies for official delinquencies as were requisite for his purpose, the Governor in a special message invited the attention of the Legislature to the mismanagement of the canals.

He pointed out in this communication with considerable detail, the fraudulent processes by which for an indefinite period of years the State had been plundered, its agents debauched, its politics demoralized, and its credit imperilled. The fulness, boldness and directness of his statements produced a profound impression, not only throughout the State but throughout the country.

The Legislature, though containing in both branches many of the most notorious canal jobbers, and constituted largely in that interest, was obliged to yield to the irresistible public sentiment which the Governor's policy and messages had awakened, and granted him the authority to name such a commission. The results of the investigations, communicated to him from time to time during the summer of 1875, and to the succeeding Legislature of 1876 arrested completely the system of fraudulent expenditure on the canals, which he had denounced at the bar of public opinion.

Through the adoption of various other financial measures upon his recommendation, and by the discreet but vigorous exercise of the veto power, the Governor was fortunate enough to secure a reduction of the State tax,—the first year of his administration about 17 per cent—and to inaugurate a financial policy by which the State tax, which was 7½ mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation when he came into office, will be reduced to 4 mills at least at the expiration of his term of two years, and at the expiration of the next succeeding year to not exceeding 3 mills.

Mr. Tilden is now in the sixty-third year of of his age. He is five feet ten inches in height, and he has what physiologists call the purely nervous temperament, with its usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes and fair complexion. His hair, originally chestnut, is now partially silvered with age.

Who is Gov. Vance?

When North Carolina passed the secession ordinance Vance was stumping the State for the Union. He was an uncompromising Henry Clay Union whig. After the State seceded he raised a company. He was elected and served two years as Colonel of the 26th regiment, participating with great gallantry in many hard fought battles. In 1862 he was elected Governor over Col. Wm. Johnston. Vance was the whig conservative candidate, while Johnston was voted for by the original secessionists. In this county, Louis Thompson, Rev. A. M. Craig, Joseph Cooper, James Bond, and others of like political faith voted and worked for Vance. As soon as Vance was elected he turned his whole attention to the noble work of feeding and clothing poor soldiers and their widows and orphans. At no time during our fierce struggle did Vance fail to maintain law and order in the State. No man could be arrested without due process of law. The sacred writ of *habeas corpus* was rigidly enforced. Finally when the war ended and the Federal soldiers entered the Governor's palace, although Vance's opportunities for acquiring riches were greater than any other man's in the State, they found nothing except the scant furniture and raiment which is common to the homes of all poor men. Vance was seized and carried to the old capitol prison at Washington City. While there in response to an inquiry why he was in prison, replied—"I am in here for debt. Holden pledged the last man and the last dollar for the war. I went his security. He failed. I am here to pay his obligation." Although Vance when the war ended had just been re-elected Governor by the large majority of sixty-four thousand votes, and had eighteen months to serve, the carpet-baggers put him in prison and the military made Holden Governor. Now the people intend to give Vance an opportunity to serve out his term. Bertie will give him 100 more votes than Merrimon received.—*Albemarle Times.*

The Whisky Ring Finally Triumphant.

The President, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, has driven nearly every man out of office who made the raid on the whisky rings. Bristow has gone, Bluford Wilson has gone, Yaryan has gone, District Attorney Dyer has gone, and their places have been filled by men who will not bother the Executive about reform; who will restore the old order of things, and let the plunderers again have access to the Treasury vaults. Not a word of protest is heard from a single Republican Senator or Congressman against these scandalous proceedings. Mr. Conkling sits silent in the Senate and sees honest men sacrificed because they did their duty. Mr. Morton looks on and smiles approval, and the savage statesman from the West (Mr. Logan) congratulates himself upon the escape of his friends, and his own escape from the legal toils of guilty complicity that were closing around him. The whiskey ring is again triumphant. The convicts in the penitentiaries of Missouri and Illinois have become the advisers and controllers of the President, and from their cells dictate the appointment of the officers of the law.

The head of the Department of Justice, Mr. Taft, mournfully complains that he is not consulted in anything; that his officers are removed without his knowledge or advice, and that cases in the courts are dismissed without consulting him. McKee is to be pardoned in a few days; McDonald is to be set free immediately afterward; Avery is to follow and Joyce will soon join his wife and family in the splendid mansion on Georgetown Heights, in which the President formerly lived. The victory of the whisky ring is complete and the ex-convicts will in all probability take the stump in a short time for Hayes and Reform.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

Row in Hamburg.

THE COLORED MILITARY COMPANY RESISTS THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES, AND BLOODSHED IS THE RESULT.

On the Fourth of July, the colored military companies of Hamburg, S. C., just across the river, were out parading. They were halted by the Captain and came to a parade rest, with the line across a public road. While in this position, two white gentleman, who had been to Augusta, were returning to their homes in Edgefield, South Carolina, and coming to where the negro troops were resting, asked that a sufficient number of them move sufficiently to permit them to pass. This civil request was indignantly refused, and the gentlemen otherwise grossly insulted. The next day they returned and made complaint before Prince Rivers, the colored Magistrate, who had the officers arrested for their misconduct. During the preliminary trial a negro named Doc Adams, who is the Captain of the company, became so obstreperous and insulting to the Court that the Magistrate fined him for contempt. This he refused to submit to, and was backed and encouraged by his company on the spot. Seeing that a difficulty would likely ensue, the magistrate, Prince Rivers, postponed the case until last evening at four o'clock, at which time all parties were warned to appear at the trial.

The gentlemen who were aggrieved came down to Hamburg, yesterday, with a large number of their friends, among whom was Gen. M. C. Butler, who was counsel for the plaintiffs. The Magistrate ordered the company to deliver up their arms, as under the state of feeling which then possessed them, it was possible trouble might arise. This they peremptorily refused to do, and furthermore threatened to assassinate Rivers at night for having given it as his legal opinion that they were liable to a fine for obstructing the public highway. The colored company, numbering about fifty men, then repaired to an old brick house in town and fortified themselves and defied Rivers and his posse.

Rivers at once summoned a number of persons to assist him in upholding the law and vindicating his majesty. This occurred at a little before sundown. Some two hundred men mostly from Edgefield, surrounded the building and demanded a surrender, which was refused, when a general firing was opened on both sides. As might be expected, the news of this state of affairs soon reached this city, and a large number of citizens, of both colors, repaired to the banks of the river, while some crossed the bridge. The firing from the entrenched negroes upon the besiegers was kept up pretty lively for an hour or so, within plain view of the hundreds on this side who had assembled. Two young men were firing from behind an abutment of the C. C. & A. Railroad bridge when two negroes slipped through the tall weeds on the edge of the river, and coming up unperceived in the rear of them, shot and killed a Mr. Merriwether, son of Dr. Merriwether, of Edgefield, the ball striking him behind the ear, killing him instantly. The young man who was with Merriwether, turned and fired at the negroe, killing him dead. The other threw down his gun and made an effort to escape; but was pursued and captured by the young man and brought in as a prisoner.

At this juncture a party of a dozen men were seen carrying across the bridge a piece of artillery which had been taken from this side. In the course of a few minutes the loud thunder of cannon is heard, and the flash lit up all surrounding objects. It was discharged three times at the house, but it is supposed to have been blank cartridges as no perceptible damage was done. It is thought that it was done to frighten them into a surrender.

After the three discharges from the cannon, a lull of an hour occurred, when, it is reported, four negroes from the beleagured house came out and after firing, attempted to escape. A volley was poured into them, killing one outright. The other three escaped. At 10 o'clock they were firing from the cellar of the building and the besieging party were acting very cautiously and calmly.

Things continued about this way until about 11:30 o'clock, when another rattle of firearms was heard on this side, but with what result we have been unable to learn. The conflict grew out of the attempt of the captain and his military company to override the civil law and threats to assassinate Prince Rivers, the magistrate, one of their own color. We suppose Rivers is acting upon advices received from Governor Chamberlain.

There is no politics in the matter, but on the other hand, it is the white people who are aiding a colored magistrate to enfore the law.

At this hour it is believed by some that the rioters have all left the house and taken to the corn-fields. The corn is high, but the field is said to be surrounded by the posse who are waiting to get the exact location of the enemy before closing in.

At one o'clock a sharp rattle of musketry was heard.

The arms held by the company have been ordered to be returned to the Governor, and they are held contrary to law. The negroes positively refused to give them up when ordered to do so by Rivers, who is also Chief of the State Militia, in addition to his position as Magistrate. Rivers has fled to this side for safety.

At 1½ o'clock this morning the firing had ceased, and most, if not all the rioters are under arrest and most of their arms captured with them. About thirty prisoners are under guard, some with arms in their hands, while others either secreted or destroyed them.—*Augusta Constitutionalist of Sunday.*

Daring Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—As the eastward bound train on the Missouri-Pacific railroad, last night reached a point two and a half miles east of Otterville, Mo., the engineer saw a signal light to stop. Thinking there was some obstruction he applied the brake. After running a few yards, the locomotive struck a pile of ties and lumber on the track and came to a stand. At this instant twelve or fifteen men appeared with terrific yells, and discharging pistols, dashed at the train. Two of them climbed on the engine and threatened the engineer and fireman with navy revolvers. At the same time three others got into the express car by the side door, which was open. Bushnell, the express manager, however, had dashed through the train to the rear sleeper, given his safe keys to a brakeman and made him put them in his shoes. The robbers finding Mr. Conkling, the baggage master, in the express car, demanded of him the keys of the safes. When they found out he was not the express messenger they marched him through the train with revolvers at his head and made him point out Bushnell, whom they also threatened with death if he did not give up the keys. Under the circumstances there was nothing to do but yield and Bushnell took the keys from the brakeman and gave them up. The robbers leaving Bushnell under guard, went back with Conkling to the express car. They then went to work on the safes, one of which they had finally to force open with a pick, and put their contents in sacks. The robbers then broke open the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad letter-box, but finding nothing they wanted scattered its contents all over the floor of the car. They also visited the Adams Express freight car, but found nothing there that seemed worthy of notice.

While all this was going on, the remainder of the robbers were marching up and down outside of the train, yelling like devils and firing off pistols. In this way the passengers were completely terrified, and not the least show of resistance was made. When their work was done they departed in a southerly direction.

As far as could be learned Adams Express Company lose some $4,000 and the United Company about $12,000, but these amounts may prove below the actual figures, reports being in circulation that the loss was much greater.

Several *posses* and bands of citizens are in pursuit and thoroughly scouring the country, and there is good prospect that some of the miscreants will be captured. The robbers were masked.

The Centennial Flag of North Carolina.

Rev. Johannes A. Oertel has completed the flag of North Carolina, which he was commissioned to paint for the Ladies' Memorial Association of North Carolina. It is a fine piece of decorative painting and worthy the artistic hands of the accomplished gentleman who executed it.

The flag is on exhibition at the bookstore of A. Williams. The following is an accurate description of the work:

The two sides of the flag bear respectively the same characters, enlarged upon and, as it were, intensified, as the obverse and reverse sides of the medal used by the North Carolina Agricultural Society—the one and principal side having a political signification, while the other is simply descriptive of the State by exhibiting symbolically certain marked features of product and scenery belonging to it. Each side has a medallion centre about three feet in diameter on a white silk surface of seven feet in length by four feet in height, heavily fringed and corded with blue silk.

The Medallion on the obverse side shows the State arms; the figure of Liberty holding the spear and cap of freedom in the left, and in the right a scroll of North Carolina Constitution; and that of Prosperity leaning on a horn of plenty, and presenting with her left hand an ear of corn. The sea coast and mountains of the State are indicated in the back-ground, and the Medallion is surrounded by monochrome leaf ornamentation, grey in color, and combining the holly and white oak. Over the top arches a gilt scroll, inscribed "*Mecklenburg Declaration, May 20th, 1775.*" and below in straight lines and lighter gilt run the words: "*N. C. Delegation unanimously Instructed to vote for a Declaration of Independence, April 15th, 1776.*" On both sides towards the corners are inscribed in gold and color the names and dates of four of the principal engagements fought on the soil of North Carolina during the war of Independence: Moore's Creek, Feb. 27th, 1776; King's Mountain, Oct. 7th, 1780; Guilford Court-House, March 14, 1784; Ramsour's Mill, June 20th, 1780; while from the upper right hand side of the State-arms flies out the emblem of peace, a white dove bearing an olive branch, as a token of fraternity and good-will of North Carolina to her sister States of the Union.

The reverse side of the flag is more simple in design, with the medallion centre in the form of a landscape, with ocean and ship ping and distant mountain heights being shown to the right of the *corn* and *wheat*, and opposite the *tobacco* and *cotton plants*, a *tall pine* rearing its rugged crown in the middle, with the *plow* in the foreground, the whole surrounded by the emblem of Prosperity, the vine (in grey monochrome) divided as *Scuppernong* and *Catawba*, as belonging respectively to the eastern and western sections of the State, the same idea being still farther carried out in the lower corners by a *Magnolia* flower and leaves, exclusively an eastern growth, and the *Rhododendron*, or Laurel bloom, as exclusively western and adorning our mountain region. Over the sides of the top runs in ornamented work the well-known appellation: "The Old North State."

Treatment of the Christians by the Turks.

They tax the Christians to death. They prevent them from all freedom of action. They oppress them in every way. Hence it is that Herzegovinia and Bosnia are in insurrection. They will not be able, it is probable, to resist the Turkish Empire. But they are raising a question which must be answered. Is the Christian world prepared to stand idly by and see fifteen millions of Christians, inhabiting the fairest portions of the earth, absorbed by a Mohammedan race filled with cruelty and oppression, incapable of progress, and imbecile in all political reform? It is in vain that England and France try to repress Russia. It is in vain that Austria and Germany try to protect Turkey. It can not be done. The hour has come for its downfall, and if not to-day it will be to-morrow. Is Northern Africa to remain forever in barbarism? Is Armenia and the old garden of the world to remain without freedom, without enterprise, with nothing to look for but the ruins of the past? All of what is going on, all the progress of civilization say, No! Asia must be restored from its ruins. Africa must be redeemed from its darkness. Mohammedanism must cease to be as a power in the world. The Papacy and Mohammedanism began about the same time in their career. The Papacy is about dried up, and it is time to dry up Mohammedanism. The first step in that direction will be to drive Mohammedanism out of Europe. If the Christian powers there hold up to their profession; if they were Christians in fact; if they were civilized in fact; if, in other words, they could get clear of their artificial politics, it would not be the work of a day. They would be chased out at one. Then what would follow? That splendid garden of the world on the Euphrates and the Tigris, those beautiful provinces of the Danube, would soon be fields of progress of new enterprise, of freedom, of wealth and intelligence worthy of the days when Babylon was the glory of the earth, and of the more glorious days when freedom dawned upon the enslaved masses.

In the book of Revelation, the "drying up of the Euphrates," that is of the Turkish Empire, is among the last signs of the times, and every indication points to it now. The present condition of things in Eastern Europe, and in Asia Minor, is entirely unnatural. The presence and being of Mohammedanism is an interpolation into history. The ancient world has there fallen into ruins, but the new one has not taken possession. It is only by the fulness of Christian power that modern freedom and civilization can be there. Then Euphrates will be dried up, Ethiopia stretch forth her arms and be free, and the isles of the sea rejoice. The picture of such events has been long before us, but the panorama had to be unrolled before we could see the consistency of the several parts, and behold with distinctness the distant view. It seems now to be closing, and it is impossible the world should go on much longer with its present velocity without producing wonderful events.—*E. D. M. in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Public Meeting in Abbott's Creek Township.

A GOOD CITIZEN ENDORSED BY HIS NEIGHBORS.

Pursuant to notice, on Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1876, a meeting of the citizens of Abbott's Creek Township was held at Joseph Whicker's, in vindication of Henry Stafford, a citizen of said Township.

The meeting was organized by calling F. A. Tucker, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting Aquilla Teague, Esq., to act as Secretary.

The Chairman was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which was done in a brief manner.

On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions, to be submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee, viz: J. H. Whicker, J. B. Glascock, A. L. Shields, W. B. Tucker, and John M. Crews, who retired, and subsequently reported the following resolutions:

"Freedom of the press, free speech, and trial by jury, being rights guaranteed by the Constitution of North Carolina, no less than by that of the United States, and the free, equal and individual rights of every citizen who has been lawfully chosen as a juror to sit upon, try and determine cases entrusted to him by the law; and the discharge of such duty being a matter of conscience, as well as judgment and law, which no Court or Judge, without due process of law, has a right, in our opinion to question, much less punish:

We, a portion of the people of Abbott's Creek Township, assembled in this public capacity, without regard to party, in view of the high-handed, and, as we believe, unlawful conduct of one John M. Cloud, Judge of our Superior Court, at last Spring Term, towards one of our fellow-citizens, Henry Stafford, deem it right and ~~proper to assert our rights, and further~~ express our views at his procedure by the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have been acquainted with, and have known Mr. Henry Stafford, for many years, he being one of our most correct men, honest and conscientious, we believe him to be incapable of being influenced by corrupt means by bribery, intimidation or otherwise, and that his discharge from the jury, after the Sheppard Johnson case, by John M. Cloud, was an insult and an outrage upon a good citizen, and an honest and conscientious man; therefore,

Resolved, That we have unshaken confidence in the honesty, integrity and moral, religious and political integrity of Mr. Henry Stafford.

Resolved, That we believe the course pursued by John M. Cloud, at this Court, and especially his procedure in this particular case, has a tendency and is intended to intimidate, influence and control persons, to the prejudice of public justice, we do, therefore, earnestly request of him that he resign.

Resolved, That we endorse the course pursued by our county organ, *The Union Republican*, and pledge to its editor, J. W. Goslen, our hearty co-operation and support, as long as he maintains the rights of a free people and strikes the oppressor, no matter who he be.

Resolved, That we recommend to all the Townships in this County to hold meetings, to the end that public justice, the individual rights of jurors be maintained, and the course of Judge John M. Cloud be properly exposed and denounced, as it deserves to be.

Resolved, That we send these resolutions to *The Union Republican*, *Salem Press* and *Western Sentinel*, with a request to publish.

F. A. TUCKER, *Chairman.*
AQUILLA TEAGUE, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia *Bulletin*: A Yankee, advertising for a wife, says, "It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competency sufficient to secure her against excessive grief in case of accident occurring to her companion."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS. We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one—many could procure half a-dozen without much trouble.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
THOMAS J. JARVIS.
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.
JAMES M. WORTH.
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

SENENTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS.
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIETH DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.
S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

Is North Carolina Democratic?

The Asheville *Citizen* asks the question and then answers it: "Yes, overwhelmingly.—The highest Republican vote ever given in the State was for Caldwell in 1872, which was 98,630. For Grant, in 1872, 94,709, and for their nominees for Congress in 1874 only 88,343, showing a constant decrease in the vote of that party.

In 1872, Merrimon, Democrat, received 96,731, in 1874 Pool received 98,217, and the Democratic nominees for Congress received, aggregated, 109,318, showing constantly increasing Democratic majorities.

The registered vote of the State is (about) 122,000 whites, and 78,000 blacks, more than 44,000 majority of the whites over the blacks.

The highest vote ever cast in the State, since the war, was 197 661 in 1874, for Congressmen, 109,318 being Democratic, 88,343 Radical. Take this 197,661 from the total registered vote of 210,000,. we have 12,349 who have *not* voted since reconstruction. It is needless to say these 12,000 voters are white men, and should they vote they would be sure to vote with their race, their kindred and their interests, and we are daily in receipt of information which gives every assurance that those men who have been staying away from the polls will come out this year and vote for Vance and lower taxes.

But without them it can be seen that we have the State. The white, honest men of North Carolina must sacrifice most wantonly every feeling of pride for their State and people and interest in honest government, if Vance is not elected by over fifteen thousand majority."

VIRGINIA.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Richmond a few days since, to ratify the candidates nominated at St. Louis, and approve the principles there adopted.

THE ELECTIONS.

In view of the Presidential election in November, the State elections which will precede it will be looked to with interest. The following is the order of these elections:

1. Kentucky, on the first Monday in August. This election will be for members of the Legislature and Circuit Judges.

2. California, on the first Wednesday in September. This election is for members of the General Assembly and members of Congress.

3. Vermont on the 1st Tuesday in September. This election is for State Officers and members of the General Assembly.

4. Maine, on the second Monday in September. Here a State ticket will be chosen.

5. Georgia on the first Wednesday in October. It is impossible now to say who will be Democratic candidate for Goveruor. His election however is sure. As yet the Republicans have not indicated a purpose to contest the field.

6. West Virginia, on the second Tuesday in October. This election embraces a State ticket, members of the Legislature and members of Congress.

7. Ohio, second Tuesday in October.—In this State a ticket, with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, will be elected.

8. Indiana, on the second Tuesday in October. Here a full State Ticket will be lected.

9. Iowa, on the second Tuesday in October.

10. Nebraska, second Tuesday in October.

Campaign Tracts.

In presenting one of the appropriation bills to the House a few days ago, the Hon. Fernando Wood made a strong and able speech upon the resources and expenses of the government, and the necessity for retrenchment. In one of the interesting tables which were embodied in it, there was presented a statement of the number of employees borne upon the civil list of the United States from 1859 to 1865, inclusive, compiled from the biennial official registers. It shows the enormous growth of the federal patronage and utter hollowness of the Republican professions of retrenchment and economy. The following is a summary of the table, and we ask for it the careful consideration of our readers:

Total number of civil employees in 1859	44,527
Total number of civil employees in 1861	46,049
Total number of civil employees in 1863	48,375
Total number of civil employees in 1865	53,167
Total number of civil employees in 1867	56,113
Total number of civil employees in 1869	54,207
Total number of civil employees in 1871	57,903
Total number of civil employees in 1873	86,660
Total number of civil employees in 1875	94,119

These are official figures printed at the government printing office at Washington. They tell their own story. In 1869, when General Grant came into office, he found 54,207 civil employees on the pay rolls. In 1871 that number, under his administration, was increased to 57,903. In 1873 he still further increased the pay roll to 86,660. And in 1875 he ran it up to the enormous figure of 94,119.

The Democratic committees of the House have reduced the appropriations forty millions of dollars, which, if passed by the Senate, will have the effect of sending fifty thousand of these officeholders to earn a living in some other way, and will leave General Grant about the same number of employees he had when he came into office in 1869, namely, 54,207, or 10,000 more than was found to be necessary in 1859, under Democratic rule. He and the Republican Senate are fighting to keep those fifty thousand leeches fastened upon the treasury.—That is the meaning of the so-called dead-lock between the House and Senate. Does any one doubt which party is right?—*Baltimore Gazette.*

BILLY SMITH, who is charged with hunting deserters with blood hounds during the war, is on the ticket with Captain Settle who has not said whether he favors the payment of the sixteen million of fraudulent special tax bonds issued by the Radical Legislature of 1868-'69.

Messrs. Vance and Settle spoke at Rutherfordton on Tuesday.

The Star says that bets were made in Wilmington last Wednesday on as high as 20,000 majority for Vance.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. L. Orrell, Agent of the Southern Underwriter's Association, is at the Salem Hotel. In calling the other day, he left with us the Boston *Daily Advertiser* containing an interesting account of the visit of the Southern Troops to Boston and vicinity.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—Three thousand people were out to hear Vance and Leach at Tarboro,—great enthusiasm.

The Tilden and Vance tide is bravely rolling on to overwhelm Radicalism in this State.

Vance's majority for Governor is put down at from 15,000 to 20,000.

WAR NEWS.—From Europe the latest despatches received Tuesday evening, represent the prospect of the Servians gloomy.

THE INDIAN WAR.—Gen. Merritt will reach Gen. Crook's camp on August 1st, with ten companies of cavalry, instead of eight as first contemplated. Gen. Terry has moved his depot from North of Powder River, to Big Horn, on Rosebud, and has notified his intention to form a junction with Crook.

The Republicans praise Hayes' and Wheeler's letters of acceptance. Nobody denies that they "read well and are full of good promises." So was Grant's famous letter of "let us have peace." Now every body is disgusted with Grant's administration, as he has failed to accomplish the desired object, and the country is far from being in a prosperous condition; the only thing that has flourished during Grant's administration, until brought to grief by a Conservative-Democratic Congress, was theft, fraud, corruption and all manner of malfeisance in office.

Settle and Smith.

Just as we predicted. We told our readers weeks ago that the wires were laid and the men appointed to manipulate them. We told them that Capt, Tom. Settle would be nominated for Governor and Major Wm. A. Smith for Lieutenant Governor. And so they were. Judge Settle's particular fitness may be summed up in the fact that he represents Grantism in North Carolina, being a warm friend of the President and a special favorite pet of his administration. Of his other merits we shall find a plenty occasions to speak hereafter. Major Smith's political history may be summed up in a few words. He was President of the North Carolina Railroad when that great road was leased out by him to the present management. How much bonus the Major received for his services in this huge job has been variously stated to be from $40,000 to $60,000. This same railroad influence elected him to Congress in 1872 by a small majority over Mr. Rogers, but in Congress the Major was evidently beyond his everyday atmosphere, and a two-years term has sufficiently amused him. Capt. Settle and Major Smith were original, fire-eating Secessionists, but both took good care to launch early into bomb-proof positions—the first to be court solicitor, the last to hunt deserters and conscripts. By their fruits shall ye know them; and by their fruits do the people know Settle and Smith. That these men should be forced upon the people at this time was an assumption of confidence on the part of the Republican Ring, which they represent, and which, we feel sure, will be rebuked by the honest voters at the polls next November. In a future issue we will draw a comparison between Gov. Vance and Capt. Settle and Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis and Major Billy Smith. We shall endeavor to present their records, and shall ask all voters to examine them fairly and impartially.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

GOLDSBORO.—From the *Messenger*:

Yesterday's mail from Kinston, brings us the tidings that Mr. James L. Canady, a prominent republican of Lenoir county, and chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, has renounced his allegiance to that party, and will vote with his white neighbors for Tilden and Vance. The organizer of the republican party in Wayne county, Mr. John Robinson, we learn, has also declared for Tilden.

Our old Greene county friend, Dr. Benj. S. Hardy, the President of the last Republican District Convention, and former Republican Representative of that county, we learn, will support Tilden and Vance, and no one will be more pleased to hear this than Gov. Vance Limself, who thinks well of Dr. Hardy.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Petersburg *Post* thinks Hayes would be an improvement on Grant if he should happily be elected in the coming campaign, bat thinks, and wisely, too, that Tilden would be a great improvement on either.

Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, declares himself entirely satisfied with the St. Louis ticket; thinks it a strong one and promises to support it. Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull is one of a similar mind, and offers his services to the Democratic managers.

Carl Schurz steps out of the reform line and forfeits a great reputation. But Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York, and Judge Stallo and Fred Hassaurek, of Ohio, amply sustain the credit of the German name by ranging themselves on the side of Tilden and Reform.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Among the speakers at the Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting in Cincinnati, were Mr. Frederick Hassaurek and Hon. Charles Reemlin, two of the most prominent German politicians in Ohio. Mr. Reemlin said he had voted for Gov. Hayes every time he had run for office, but he would not vote for him for President because he knew he had not the necessary calibre for the time and the occasion.

Hayes and Wheeler are the representatives of the present personal government, in some measure the creatures of Grant and his household troops—selected by him, not for special merit or fitness, but to beat Blaine; and thus is the high office of chief magistrate of the nation made (according to Republican rule) a thing to be bestowed by the outgoing tenant on some great unknown to gratify his spleen and pique.

The New York *Tribune*, which supports Hayes and Wheeler, says: "Republicanism in Louisiana is a sham, and worse than a sham. It has no claim upon the confidence of honest men, and deserves only defeat. The party is stronger without than with it. It will be well to have it understood that the support of the Republican Presidential ticket does not by any means include responsibility for or sympathy with the Pinchback-Packard alliance in Louisiana.

Kentucky Democrats will vote for Tilden and Hendricks with greater zeal than they have voted for anybody since 1856. They will give the St. Louis nominees 40,000 majority, and in that number will be counted thousands of old Clay Whigs who, forgetting the animosities of former conflicts, now rally around the Democratic flag as the only symbol of constitutional government and a union of co-equal States.

Zack Chandler has been elected chairman of the National Republican Committee, and will conduct the Hayes campaign on the principles of reform as he understands them. He will have the help of Don Cameron, who can use the army, which is, every man of it, required to protect from outrage and massacre our imperilled frontier settlements, to push Republican reform in the South. Zack Chandler and Don Cameron will pull the wires for Hayes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

One of the speakers at the Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting at Aurora, Ill., last Saturday, was John F. Farnworth, formerly Republican Member of Congress for several successive terms. The Chicago *Tribune* says he, was "one of the original Abolitionists of Illinois and the friend of Owen Lovejoy. In addition to this, he served throughout the war in the Union army, first as colonel and afterwards as a brigadier-general, winning distinction on many occasions.

While the letter of Hayes justifies the approval bestowed upon his nomination as a safe, fair man, while as a Republican can move it help the party, it gives Gov. Tilden a good opportunity—the opportunity of saying that the party of Hayes has been in power for sixteen years without redeeming a single promise contained in this letter of acceptance, and that what Lincoln and Grant could not do will hardly be done by Hayes—that where a political system is false no man can save it, and that promises are vague after sixteen years of broken pledges.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The "retirement of Mr. Jewell and the appointment of Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, as his successor, is, it is said, for the appeasing of Mr. Morton and carrying Indiana at the October election for the Radicals; but, on the other hand, these removals and appointments are playing the d—l with the party elsewhere, and it is even said that Grant wants the Democrats to succeed, and is doing what he can to that end. Tyner was repudiated by his constituency for being engaged in the salary grab game, and his appointment is but another instance of the numerous blunders of the President.

In a recent speech delivered in Louisville, Ky., before a Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting, Col. Breckenridge suggested that the Democratic symbol for this campaign should be "A New Broom." The suggestion is admirable. "These are sweeping times." As the *Courier-Journal* pertinently remarks: "Honest men have gone in for a sweepstake against corrupt men. The Democrats mean to make a clean sweep of the Republicans. Ours will be a sweeping victory, and a sweep all around through the department of the public service is to be had as the result of it. So the housewife's familiar implement 'A New Broom,' furnished by the Democratic party and flourished by our excellent uncle Samuel, is just the figure to inspire the people. Let every Democratic club provide itself with 'A New Broom.' It is a useful thing to have about the family, and will come in nice and handy next 4th of March. Brooms to the front! by battalions, by brigades, march!"

The Indian War.

NEWS FROM CROOK'S COMMAND—NARROW ESCAPE.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 15.—The following was received via Fort Fetterman to-night:

CROOK'S CAMP, CLOUD PEAK, July 12.—Three soldiers, couriers from Gen. Terry at the mouth of Big Horn, just arrived. Gen. Terry's dispatch to Crook confirms Custer's fate, and implies very plainly that had Custer waited one day longer Gibbon would have joined him.—Terry is anxious for Crook to join forces, make plans and execute them regardless of rank.—The Indians are still hovering about Little Big Horn, one day's hard march from here. They fired into camp every night of late, and tried to burn us out by setting the grass on fire all around. On the 6th Lieut. Sibley, Second cavalry, with twenty-five men of rank guard, and Baptiste Porverier, a scout, went on a reconnoissance. They were discovered and surrounded and followed into the timber of the Big Horn mountains, where by hitching the horses to trees and abandoning them the men were enabled to escape on foot by way of a ravine in the rear. They all got back alive, and probably this diversion saved the camp from a grand attempt at stampede or capture.

ST. PAUL, July 21.—Dispatches from Bismark confirm the killing of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Black Moon, in the Custer fight.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch dated Camp of the 5th Cavalry says, out of 2,300 Cheyennes belonging to the Red Cloud Agency all have gone north except about three hundred women and children.

The Indians acknowledged the loss of 86 killed in Gen. Crook's fight, and of about 280 in General Custer's fight.

Red Cloud has armed and sent out a great many warriors to Sitting Bull.

Out of the 13,000 Indians belonging to the Agency, there are 4,000 not present now, and the Agent is no longer able to deny that his Indians have mostly gone North to join Sitting Bull.

Eastern War.

BELGRADE, July 21.—Official.—The Priest of Doutchetch routed four thousand Turkish Regulars to-day, a seven hours fight, near Radesinje.

LONDON, July 21.—The Servians lost two thousand, killed at Izvor.

Omar Pacha slaughtered five hundred Servians at Novo Sello; only a few of them escaped.

The Servian army has organized into two grand divisions. Tchemayeff commands the Eastern and General Olimics, commands the Western Divisions.

The Servians attempted to interrupt the railroad near Sofia, but the Softans repulsed them.

Five thousand six hundred and forty-three houses of the Christians were burned during the Bulgarian Insurrection. Many were fired by revolutionary emmisaries to compel the people to join the Insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—A bulletin posted here claims that the Turks defeated the Servian priest Doutchetch on Wednesday near Radesinje. This is in contradiction of official reports from Belgrade.

The sultan's condition is serious and his abdication imminent.

Additional foreign dates of the 22d, give accounts of alternate Servian and Turkish successes.

The English House of Commons and the Americo-Indian War.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Edward M. Watkins asked Mr. James Lawther, one of the under Sec's for the Colonial Department, if he could give any information regarding the confiict between the U. S. troops and the Stoux Indians, many of which tribe are British subjects; and whether the origin of the conflicts was not a breach of treaty regarding the Indian Reservation and subsidies, which may provoke widespread antagonism on both American and British territory.

He asked wether the government proposed to tender its good offices in the interest of the Indians, subjects of Great Britain and of humanity.

Mr. Lawther replied that so far no information had been received regarding the conflict, and he could not express an opinion as to its origin or possible conquences. He had no information tending to show that any British subjects are connected with these events. As at present advised the government has no intention to interfere.

ONE of the most surprising things in this most surprising age is the fact that though President Grant is almost universally condemned by right-thinking men of all parties—Radicals as well as Democrats—the former support the platform which endorses Grant and the man who endorses the platform.

Form of Constitution for Tilden and Vance Clubs.

As we are often applied to for a form of a constitution for Tilden and Vance clubs, we give below a carefully drawn one, issuing from an authorative source:

Article 1. The name of this club shall be, "The ——— Tilden and Vance club."

Art. 2. The officers of the club shall be a president, vice-presidents, secretary and a working committee of members who shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the same is announced.

Art. 3. The president shall have power to call extra meetings of the club, and 25 members of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 4. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the —— in every month.

Art. 5. Any male citizen of the vicinity may become a member of the club by signing the constitution, and all persons favoring reform and an honest administration of state and national affairs are cordially invited to do so.

Art. 6. That members of this club pledge themselves to act in concord with, and as auxiliary to, our county and township executive committees; to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for all offices, whether national, estate, county or township, and to discontinue every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we will regard hereafter as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the working committee, 1st to examine the registration books of the township and ascertain if all the qualified voters are duly registered; 2nd, if all are not registered, to obtain the registration of such as will vote for the candidates and measures supported by the club; 3rd, to ascertain if those registered are actual, bona fide residents of the township; 4th, to ascertain if any voter has registered more than once in the township where he resides, or in other townships in the county either under the same or different names; 5th, to ascertain if any registered voter is under twenty-one years of age, or, being foreign born, has been naturalized; 6th, to report the names of all registered persons who are dead or who have removed from the township; 7th, to ascertain the declared or probable political opinion of each voter in the township; 8th, to take care that all doubtful, lukewarm and wavering voters are properly approached by judicious and capable persons and the issues of the campaign explained; 9th, to attend to the careful selection and distribution of documents; 10th, to appoint challengers for the day of election; 11th, to enquire and ascertain the character and strength of any local influences, and to use all fair and just means to remove or modify such as are hostile; 12th, by all legal means to aid the challengers on election day in preventing fraud, intimidation and illegality in voting; 13th, to appoint persons that will certainly convey the sick, disabled and lukewarm to the polls.

Art. 8. The secretary of the club shall forthwith report to the chairman of the conservative-democratic executive committee for the county, and for the state, the names and post-office address of each officer of the club.

This is the correct form, but of course it may be varied in minor particulars to suit local necessities.

Cremation in South Carolina.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that the 9th of July, Henry Berry, a venerable and wealthy citizen of Marion county, S. C., died; but before dying made an arrangement with two of his employees, by which, for the sum of $300 and two mules, they agreed to burn his body, his reason for desiring cremation being a horrible sight which was presented to his gaze many years ago by the removal of the bodies of two of his relatives which had lain in the grave for several years. The bodies were, of course, greatly decomposed, and the coffin-lids coming off revealed a sickening sight which caused him then to vow that his remains should not become subject to a similar fate. About two months ago he made a will, in which he very explicitly stated that if his sons did not allow his body to be burned and did not participate in the matter that it would be under penalty of disinheritance. During his life he selected two pine trees adjoining his farm which should be used on the occasion, and also designated the spot where it should take place. According to arrangements the cremation took place at 8 o'clock the morning of the 11th. Carriages, buggies and vehicles of every description were in active demand to convey spectators to the scene, and at the appointed time an immense crowd was in attendance. The trees designated by the deceased were cut down, and all the necessary arrangements having been perfected, the body was laid on a platform surrounded by an enclosure about twenty feet in height. After appropriate services, held by a Baptist divine, the combustibles were ignited, and in about two hours all that remained of the deceased was ashes.

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE ARMY AND WHERE THEY ARE.—WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the House to-day Mr. Banning submitted the following statement showing the distribution of the United States troops. There are at present in the army 20,979 troops located as follows: 4,216, detachment at West Point, 7,936 in the territories, 3,718 in Texas, 3,334 elsewhere South States, while in the geld region against Indians Gen. Terry has 1,123 and Gen. Crook only 1,796 making in all 2,213 and the remaining are located in the Northern cities and forts.

The New Postal Law

The following is new postal law as regards third-class matter, which has been passed by Congress and approved by the President:

Section 15. That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class except unsealed circulars shall be admitted to, and transmitted in, the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof; and the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles enclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription therefor has been paid, and addresses upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

On unsealed circulars and all mailable matter of the third class other than that designated in the aforegoing section, postage will be charged as heretofore, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

THE NEW COIN—Is thus described: The twenty-cent piece is a feature of the present circulating medium which is quite a novelty, and which few of our citizens have seen. The coin was authorized by the act of March 31, 1875, and has never appeared in public except in rare instances, when it has been an object of great curiosity. Its weight is twelve grains. It is nearly as large as a quarter, and is just like it, except the figures denoting the denomination, and it has a smooth instead of a milled edge.

THE RALEIGH SENTINEL,

Published Daily in Raleigh, N. C.

AT EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR,

Governor Tilden's Reply.

General McClernand and Gentlemen of the Committee: I shall, at my earliest convenience, prepare and transmit to you formal acceptance of the nomination which you now tender to me in behalf of the Democratic National Convention, and I do not desire on this occasion to anticipate any topic which might be appropriate to that communication. It may, however, be permitted me to say that my nomination was not a mere personal preference between citizens and statesmen of this Republic who might very well have been chosen for so distinguished an honor and for so august a duty. It was rather a declaration of that august body in whose behalf you speak in favor of administrative reform, with which events had associated me in the public mind. The strength, the universality and the efficiency of the demand for administrative reform in all governments, and especially in the administration of the Federal Government, with which the Democratic masses everywhere were instinct, have led to a series of surprises in the popular assemblages, and perhaps in the Convention itself. It would be unnatural, gentlemen, if a popular movement, so genuine and so powerful, should stop with 3,500,000 Democrats, that it should not extend by contagion to that large mass of independent voters who stand between parties in our country, and even to a moderate portion of the party under whose administration the evils to be corrected have grown up. And, perhaps, in what we have witnessed there may be an augury in respect to what we may witness in the election about to take place throughout our country; at least let us hope so and believe so. I am not without experience of the difficulty and the labor of effecting administrative reform when it requires a revolution in politics and in measures long established in government. If I were to judge in the year and a half in which I have been in the State government, I should say that the rontine duties of the trust I have had imposed on me are a small burden compared with that created by the attempt to change the policy of the government of which I have been the executive head. Especially is this so where the reform is to be worked out with more or less co-operation of public officers who either have been tainted with the evils to be redressed or who have been incapacitated by habit or toleration of the wrongs to be corrected to which they have been consenting witnesses. I, therefore, if your choice should be ratified by the people at the election, should enter upon the great duties which would fall upon me, not as a holiday recreation, but very much in that spirit of consecration in which the soldier enters battle. [Applause.] But let us believe, as I do believe, that we now see the dawn of a better day for our country, and that difficult as is the work to which the Democratic party, with many of the allies and former members of other parties, has addressed itself, the republic is yet to be renovated, to live and to be transmitted to future generations as Jefferson contributed to form it in this day, and in which it has been ever since, until a recent period, a blessing to the whole people. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you for the very kind terms in which you have made your communication, and I extend to you collectively and individually a most cordial greeting.

The formal part of the business being over, the remainder of the evening was spent in social interchange of views, the delegates remaining to a late hour the recipients of the Governor's hospitality.

The Same Shop with Another Sign.

Of what avail will it be to elect Hayes instead of Grant? It will continue the same old shop in which the same the way, by the same gang of hands; only there will be another name painted over the door; that is all.

Would Grant's 80,000 office-holders be so active in their efforts to elect Mr. Hayes if they did not expect to retain their offices under him? What do they care whose name is over the shop door, whether it be Grant or Hayes, so long as they retain the same situations with the same emoluments?

The change would be mostly a matter of paint and putty—Grant erased and the new letters, which spell Hayes, substituted.

The change with Tilden would be radical and entire. New men as well as new measures will rule the day. There will be a change, pretty nearly a clean sweep, and we leave it to the sober sense of the country if it would not be difficult to make a change that would not be for the better.

There would be something more than a change in the name over the door. The work men within would be changed, and the people's work would be honestly and faithfully done.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Vance and Gen. Jas. M. Leach will address their fellow-citizens at the following places and times:

Tuesday, July 25th, at Rutherfordton.
Wednesday, July 26th, Columbus, Polk county.
Thursday, July 27th, Hendersonville, Henderson county.
Friday, July 28th, Asheville, Buncombe county.

Gov. Vance will speak at the following points:

Monday, July 31st, Marshall, Madison county.
Wednesday, August 2d, Burnsville, Yancey county.
Thursday, August 3d, Bakersville, Mitchell county.
Saturday, August 5th, Boone, Watauga county.
Monday, August 8th, Jefferson, Ashe county.
Wednesday, August 9th, Wilkesboro, Wilkes county.
Thursday, August 10th, Taylorsville, Alexander county.
Western papers will please copy.

Gov. Vance, after leaving Raleigh, will speak at

Smithfield, Johnston county, Saturday, 15th.
Tarboro, Monday 17th.
Washington, Tuesday 18th.
Edenton, Thursday 20th.

BABEL.

"Babel may have split the dialect of earth into a thousand tongues, but amidst them all the old vernacular of ANGUISH still survives. And in the music of the spheres its maker may have given to our world its PROPER NOTE, but by the light of Egyptian brick-kilns and Druid bale-fires, and Assyrian conflagrations, we are reminded that the ANGUISH of his FELLOW has ALWAYS been the AMUSEMENT of the WARRIOR and the SOLACE of VICTOR." Not so with the honored INVENTOR of the World-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine: the warrior's proudest achievements on the field of battle dwindles into insignificance, and the victor's wreath of glory is a bubble, whether looked for on the Rubicon or the Rhine, when compared with the achievements that crown the labor and the wreath that enshadows the brow of their humanitarian in his field of usefulness, developing and perfecting the mechanic arts for the amelioration of the suffering of his fellows, the hardy sons and fair daughters of honest toil.—His fame has a more enduring monument than the page of history; it will live in the hearts of grateful millions so long as man exists and labor is a necessity of his existence.

Buy the WILSON the BEST and CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS Machine YET made—estimated sales for 1875, 249,853.

A. M. JONES, Salem, N. C
Gen'l. Agt. Western N. C.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Watermellons, raised in the creek bottoms and uplands, are bringing fair prices in this market.

Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., is on a visit to his relatives in this place, looking well and hearty.

Several families from the Eastern part of the State are stopping at the Salem Hotel.

Seeing a patch of the old sugar cane dotted about here and there, reminds one of days long gone.

They are to have Baths in Winston, at one of the barber shops. Good thing.

Melons raised on the river have put in an appearance, holding at pretty good prices. Crop was ruined by the late freshet, and most of the melons offered are small and uninviting.

The recent long term of heat reminds one of our summers twenty or thirty years ago; our winters, too, are not near as severe as formerly, when teams were driven over the Shallow Ford, on the Yadkin, on ice, and on our creek the boys could wind along the curves for miles, when out skating. Our seasons have certainly changed wonderfully.

We learn that Mr. Chas. Yates has entirely recovered from his recent severe indisposition, while in Philadelphia, wither his wife had been summoned to see him. Having lost so much time, he has deferred the intended visit to his old home in England.

Mr. Dettmar has been heard from, and is enjoying himself in his native Germany.

THE SPRING.—Notice the Omnibuses from Winston, making frequent trips with a full line of passengers, to our mineral spring. It is, evidently, a splendid medicinal water, and commends itself to the debilitated, especially those needing more iron in their systems.

A construction train, with boss and hands' has been up here some days, working on the bridge, and attending to such other work as the road demands.

The juveniles (without masks) were out on the streets last evening, attempting something in the 4th of July way, hauling two little fairies about in a cart; the company represented a scattered division of a pie-nicing party.

Mr. Bernice Walker, Grand Lecturer of Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons, was in Winston last week, instructing the members of the chapter, of that place, whose charter was restored at last communication of Grand Chapter held at Charlotte.

A child of Mr. James Garboden was very badly scalded, last Friday, by pulling over itself, a kettle of hot water. Dr. Siewers is in attendance.

COOL SPELL.—Thermometer Tuesday morning down to 54. The weather still cool and pleasant but dry, cutting corn crop short.

COLORED MASONS.—The night of the 19th inst., we are informed, a colored Masonic lodge was established in Waughtown, by colored masons who came up from Greensboro, for that purpose.

It is a gross desecration of a grave-yard, to draw lead pencil lines through the inscriptions upon the grave-stones, strew about scraps of paper and envelopes, and pull the iron benches from their proper places. All this has been done of late. Public opinion in this place, will ultimately demand that locks be placed upon the gates.

A case between Mr. James Crews and a negro came up before Squire Best, some days ago, the negro employing Messrs. Masten, Glenn and Watson, and succeeded in getting a judgment against Mr. Crews, for $50, for labor claimed and not paid for.

VANCE AND TILDEN CLUB.—The Conservative Club held a second meeting at the Court House, on Friday night. Reports submitted by the committee on Permanent organization etc. No other business of importance. Speeches were made by Messrs. London, of Chatham, Pace, of Danville, and Glenn of Winston. About 250 names are at present enrolled. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. There will probably be a large flag staff raised at an early day.

We noticed some very tasteful specimens of figure work cutting on some of the marble stones at the yard of Messrs. Wilson and Leak.

Brown Bros., of Mocksville, are about putting up a very large Tobacco Manufactory, in Winston, near that of Joseph Bitting. It is to be of brick and will require about 300,000, four stories, 80 by 60 feet. It will also require about 100,000 feet of lumber to finish it, which is furnished by Mr. Lambeth. A boss mason from Raleigh, is to oversee the brick work, and a boss carpenter, from Salisbury, the wood work.

We learn from the *Expositor* that sickness is raging in and around Asheville, and that many children and others have died, the average be about one a day. Other mountain towns are little better off, which is very unaccountable, these points formerly being considered healthful and safe localities.—*Statesville American.*

This place never more healthy than at present.

A splendid rain last Friday afternoon, accompanied by strong wind. A handsome shade tree in front of Mrs. F. Fries was blown over. Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and Tuesday cool and charming. Hard as it rained here, on Friday, in the upper part of Liberty, the dust was hardly more than well laid. The fields and the gardens, everywhere, were sadly needing the rain.

ACCIDENT.—During the storm, on Friday afternoon last, the Huntsville Mail Carrier, named ——— made a narrow escape. A limb of a tree on the roadside struck him on the back. He carried the return mail, but is now lying at home, too much injured to go out.

Interesting matter on first page.

Tobacco about the same as last week.

Light parlor fires and blankets were not uncomfortable, Monday and Tuesday night. The temperature seemed more like a September day.

COMMUNICATED.

A Remarkable Family.

Jonas Warner was married to Leah Leinbach on the 25th of February, 1817. They had eleven children. On the 25th of February 1867, they had their golden wedding or jubilee. A joyous gathering of children, grandchildren and relations and friends was witnessed on that day.

Jacob Warner, brother to Jonas, married Gertrude Hege, and had four children. Their jubilee occurred on the 29th of January 1872 when they had with them a large concourse of relations and friends.

Lewis Warner, another brother, married Susannah Kreeger. They had ten children.—Their jubilee was celebrated the 4th of February, 1876. Children and grandchildren with many other persons enjoyed the festivities of the day.

These couples are all living now.

It may also be mentioned that Mrs. Daniel Butner, of Bethania and Mrs. Samuel Hauser, of Crooked Run, sister to Mrs. Warner, wife of Jacob Warner, both lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their married life with a wedding feast.

S. H. HELSABECK.

July 18th, 1876.

Surry County.

From the Mt. Airy *Watchman*, we glean the following items:

Elijah Auberry, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence in Surry County, aged 83.

Jeremiah Grave died of paralysis last week, aged 87.

Mr. James Harrison, of Mt. Airy, lost five children within the last five months, of diptheria. Two died on the 17th inst., and were buried in one coffin.

A Mrs. Barbara Davis, a widow lady, in Davidson, committed suicide by hanging herself, on Sunday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. Her remains were interred Monday, at Sowers' Meeting House.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

A BIG BILL OF COST.—Alamance county has to foot a bill of costs in the recent Swepson trial which amounts to $3,384.20. This includes all the costs from the magistrate's trial at Graham to the close of the case in Raleigh. This is probably the largest bill of costs that ever accrued in 1 case in any court of this State. The fees of the lawyers on both sides must have aggregated at least $8,000.

The Statesville *Landmark* learns with regret that Major Robbins is quite ill in Washington City. He had a slight sunstroke, but when last heard from was thought to be out of danger.

The *News* says that last week, while a force of 50 or more Penitentiary convicts were at work at a brick yard two miles from Raleigh, three of them succeeded in making their escape.

Dr. James C. Leathers of Orange county committed suicide on Thursday last by taking strychnine. Dr. Leathers had been an inmate of the Insane Asylum until a recent period, but was discharged cured.

Judge D. L. Russell and Col. O. H. Decker are the Republican Presidential Electors for the State at large.

Nothing is more generally required, all over the world, than a safe, perfectly harmless and reliable purgative medicine. All purgatives sometimes produce pain during their operation, but Dr. Ball's Vegetable Pills are far less liable to gripe than any other medicine which is as effectual. Ask your druggist for them. Price 25 cents a box.

Haywood W. Guion, Esq., an eminent lawyer, died at his residence in Charlotte, on last Wednesday afternoon. His health had been feeble for some time, but his life was brought to a close by a stroke of paralysis.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* notices the fact that a resolution has passed the United States House Representatives authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to have copied for the use of the executive department of this State, the letter-books of Governor Vance, which were removed from Raleigh by the Federal authorities in 1865 and carried to Washington. The resolution was introduced by Hon. W. M. Robbins, of the 7th district of this State, and being a joint resolution, is now before the Senate.

It was whispered about Raleigh last Friday that the race for the vacant Supreme Court Judgeship lay between Thomas Ruffin, of Hillsboro, and Jas. M. McCorkle, of Salisbury.

A son of Mr. Lawrence Kluttz, of Cabarrus county, had his leg nearly cut off by a mowing machine last Monday. The bone was severed and the leg held on only by a ligament. So says the Concord *Register*.

Washington *Echo:* Dr. Bryan informs us that he caught at one haul last week 10,000 rock and perch, and that he had to turn the most of them adrift, there being no sale for them.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says that Mr. Richmond Sharpe, of Davie county, had a slight difficulty with a negro woman in his yard, some three weeks ago, when she sprang at him and caught the third finger of the right hand in her mouth and bit it. The wound did not heal, but continued to grow worse until the 14th inst., when Dr. Sharpe, of Davie, found it necessary to amputate the entire finger from the hand.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advised the removal of Hayes and Wheeler flag from the Custom House at Norfolk. The clause repealing the Federal supervision over registration and voting was stricken from the Civil Sundry Appropriation Bill by the Conference Committee, in obedience to a caucus. Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina called upon Secretary Cameron and Attorney-General Taft. The views of these officials are that South Carolina should execute her laws and bring parties implicated in inciting the recent riot and murders to a trial and punishment. Prompt action by the State authorities is regarded by them as absolutely necessary.

RICHMOND, July 20.—This has been next to the hottest day of the season—the thermometer ranging from 100 to 103 in the shade. Between 5 and 6 o'clock a very heavy thunder, lightning and rain storm prevailed, followed by hail.

A city ordinance in San Francisco forbids sleeping in a room containing less than 500 cubic feet of air to each occupant. Twelve Chinamen were arrested some time ago for violating it.

A petition to the Texas Legislature is being circulated, asking the passage of a law to punish horse thieves as follows: First offence, whipping post; second, whipping and branding; third, hanging.

Cattle-raising in Texas is conducted on a huge scale. Several weeks ago Capt. King, one of the most noted cattle-raisers in the Lone Star State, started for Kansas a mammoth expedition the fitting out of which cost $50,000. It comprised 30,000 head of horned cattle, under the surveillance of 700 drivers. The immense drove came from the ranches of Capt. King, and was disposed of for the sum of $320,000.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged a advertising rates. Terms cash.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. S. D. FRANKLIN, N. G.
J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
T. F. CRIST, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in Commissioners' Hall, at 8 o'clock. E. A. EBERT, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRESS Office.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	15
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 6 0
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter,	15 to20
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	14 to 15
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10-1,	3 50
" " 8d,	3 75
" " 6d,	4 00
" " 4d,	4 25
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25
FURS:	
Rabbit, per dozen,	25
Mink, each,	25 to 1 75
Otter,	25 to 4 50
Grey Fox,	25 to 40
Red Fox,	50 to 75
House Cat,	5 to 10
Musk-Rat,	15 to 20

Charlotte, July 21.—Flour 3.00 a 2.25 per sack. Wheat $1.50 a $140; Corn 85; Meal 85 a 90; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisdy $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, July 21.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton dull; sales of 232 bales at 12a12 3 16c; Flour Southern common to fair extra, $4.50a4.65; good to choice $6.05a8 15; Wheat, good dry sound parcels unchanged; Corn 59a60; Sugar 8½ for fair to good.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour Howard-street and Western superfine, $3 a5.75; extra, $4a6.50; family, $5.50a6.75; Rio Brands, $7.25a7.50 Wheat Pennsylvania red, $1.35; Maryland red; $1.35a1.45; white, $1.25a150; Corn Southern. white, 56a57c; yellow, 55a57c; Western dull and lower; Oats quiet and firm; Rye nominal

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

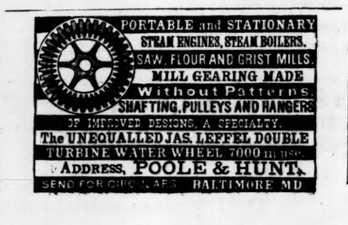
HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.


PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS BALTIMORE MD

PAY YOUR TAXES!

The citizens of Forsyth county are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register the list of taxable property and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I shall attend at

Butner's Hotel,	Saturday,	July 22d
Crew's School House,	Monday,	" 24th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	" 25th
John Hasten's,	Wednesday,	" 26th
Kernersville,	Thursday,	" 27th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday,	" 28th
Hardin Hazlip's,	Saturday,	" 29th
Old Town,	Monday,	" 31st
Benj. Hampton's,	Tuesday,	Aug. 1st
Lewisville,	Wednesday,	" 2d
Vienna,	Thursday,	" 3d
E. L. Reed's,	Friday,	" 4th
Bethania,	Saturday,	" 5th
Bitting's Store,	Monday,	" 7th
Winston,	Tuesday & Wednesday	" 8 & 9

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several townships in this county their respective taxes which it is hoped they will conveniently and promptly pay. The tax is $2.00 on the poll and 68 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

J. G. HILL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, June 27th, 1876.

New Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS!!

The recent large *forced* sales in New York have greatly reduced prices, so that we can now offer some American Goods at New York *wholesale prices* and nice *imported goods* at about half the cost of importation.

Cash buyers will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

More New Dress Goods

AND

SILVER CHANGE,

THIS WEEK.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N.C., June 7th, 1876.

Don't Purchase

YOUR GOODS

Until You Examine

PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank, at Salem, N. C., at close of business, June 30th, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$212,086 66
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	25,265 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	12,157 51
Due from other National Banks,	23,277 65
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	450 00
Current expenses and taxes paid,	3 80
Checks and other Cash Items,	4,702 74
Bills of other National Banks,	5,000 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	566 72
Specie, (including gold treasury notes),	7,898 00
Legal Tender Notes,	49,407 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation,)	6,750 00
Total,	$497,555 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	31,000 00
Other undivided profits,	156 84
National Bank Notes outstanding,	133,900 00
Individual Deposits subject to check,	83,193 39
Time certificates of deposit,	99,304 85
Total,	$497,555 08

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of May, 1876.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
I. G. LASH, }
E. BELO, } Directors.
J. W. HUNTER. }

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last will of C. I. Lash, deceased, will sell for cash, at his late residence in **Salem on the 10th day of August next,** the remainder of the personality of said testator, to-wit: One DESK and BOOK CASE, one BUREAU, one CLOCK, four TABLES, a MAHOGANY SECRETARY, Feather and other BEDS and FURNITURE, a lot of CARPETS about 30 bushels of WHEAT, some OATS, several stacks of HAY, and various other articles.

At the same time and place, I will sell a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, of 132 ACRES, well timbered with about 12 acres of Meadow.

Said tract lies on Middle Fork, about two miles from Salem and Winston; is well improved, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN & other OUTBUILDINGS.

The same will be sold on a credit of six months, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchaser. Conditions made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment. THOMAS SPACH, Executor.

July 10th, 1876. 28-tds

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist, March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of
J. L. FULKERSON.
Jan. 6th. 1876.

FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.

A fine stock, cheaper than ever.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H SMITHS DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

DRUGGIST,

One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,

WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H SMITHS DRUG STORE

WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
Nov. 18, 1875. T. J. BROWN & CO.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

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Poetry.

Lines Written on the Death of M. Evans.

BY HIS NIECE.

I'm lonely now—the earth is fair,
But I its pleasures cannot share.
The flowers, the landscape and the sky,
Are lovely as in days gone by;
Yet sadness hovers o'er my brow,
And I, alas! am lonely now:
For in our home a void is found,
And o'er the hill is seen a mound,
Where late was placed a form most dear,
That's left our home so lone, so drear.
The icy touch of death's dark hand,
Has late been here and broke our band;
Our head is gone—Oh, how we mourn—
Our home of half its joy is shorn;
For round our home's a vacant seat,
We miss the face we used to meet;
The kind and ever watchful car
Of him, who was to us so dear.
Since childhood's bright and blooming hours,
His sumptuous home has still been ours.—
He taught us virtue's path to tread,
He told us of the one great Head,
Whence all our blessings have their source,
Toward which we all must steer our course.—
From morning soon, till evening late,
He talked of something good and great;
But still and cold in death is he,
Whose mind was like a bearing tree:
For many souls can point their start,
To the influence of that large heart.—
But all is o'er, his work is done,
His heart is still, his race is run,
And on his broad and noble brow,
Grim Death has placed his venom now.
But in our hearts nought else can fill,
The void that yearneth for him still;
And through the coming months and years,
Mem'ry will ease herself in tears,—
For never! no! no never more
Can time to us his loss restore.
The leaves will fall, the roses bloom,
The Spring will come, the Winter's gloom,
But never more on earth we'll hear
The voice, that was to us so dear.
And yet one fadeless joy is mine,
Not of this earth—it is divine.
One steadfast hope pervades my breast,
The hope of an eternal rest,
Beyond the confines of the tomb,
Where ne'er was known distress or gloom,
Where all is calm, serene and fair,
And—Oh blest thought—our Uncle's there.

Greensboro *Patriot* please copy.

Humorous.

A Patriotic Jury.

Mr. Charles M. Lee was a well known criminal lawyer of Rochester, N. Y.

He summed up a case with a superfluity of gesture and affluence of perspiration that would have astonished even John Graham in his vehement and melting mood.

Lee was defending an old Revolutionary soldier for passing a forged promissory note for some $30.

There was hardly the faintest doubt of his guilt, but Lee contrived to get before the jury the fact that the accused, when a dare-devil of nineteen, was one of the storming party that followed Mad Anthony Wayne in his desperate assault upon Stony Point, and helped to carry the wounded General into the fort during that terrible fight.

In summing up, Lee, after getting over the ugly points of the evidence as best he could, undertook to carry the jury by escalade, on the ground of the prisoner's Revolutionary services.

He described in graphic language the bloody attack on Stony Point, the impetuous valor of Wayne, the daring exploit of his client, and wound up with this stunning interrogatory:

"Gentlemen of the jury, will you send to the State Prison, for passing a contemptible $30 forged note, an old hero of threescore and ten, who, in his youth cheered the heart of his country, in the darkest hour of the Revolution, by storming Stony Point?"

This was a poser.

The chins of some of the jury quivered, but the foreman, a bluff farmer, put on an air which seemed to say, that storming Stony Point was a good thing enough in its line, but what had that to do with passing this forged note?

After being out a couple of hours, the jury returned to the court room, when the clerk went through the usual formula:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"Not guilty, because he stormed Stony Point," thundered the stalwart foreman, who, it was afterwards learned, was the last to come to an agreement.

The audience applauded, the crier rapped to order, the District Attorney objected to the recording of the verdict, and the judge sent the jury out again, telling the foreman, in a rather sharp tone, that they must find an unconditional verdict of guilty or not guilty.

After an absence of a few minutes, they returned, when the foreman rendered a simple verdict of not guilty, adding, however, as he dropped into his seat:

"It was a good thing, though, judge, for the old Revolutionary cuss that he stormed Stony Point!"

Kissing Judge Settle.

The day Vance got here Aunt Abby House called at the Yarboro and said she was bound to see him. It happened that Vance and Settle were both in their rooms. Vance in No. 8, and Settle in No. 9.

The clerk tried to stave off the old woman, and told her Vance was then asleep and didn't want to be disturbed. But she would listen to no reason.

"I'm bound to see that boy," she said, and climbed the stairs with her stick.

The floor boy pointed her the way, and she mistook No. 9 for the room.

She opened the door softly, and the curtains were let down, the blinds closed, and the room dark as night, and there lay Judge Settle taking a comfortable evening nap.

Aunt Abby threw her arms around him, and gave him a smack.

The Judge sprang up and looked wild, and Aunt Abby staggered back, exclaiming:

"Why, this aint Vance! This is you, Tom." She looked at him steadily for a few seconds; and then said, making for the wash-stand, "I like you right smart, Tom; but I'm obleeged to wash my mouth arter kissing a radical."

This was the first salute of the campaign at Raleigh.—*Raleigh News.*

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STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 36 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	1 59 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 36 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 39 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 43 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	1 45 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a m	Arr. 4 20 p m
" Co. Shops,	12 14 p m	L've 2 54 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	3 22 p m	Arr. 11 44 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	5 00 p m	L've 9 15 a m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Greensboro,	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 30 a m
" Com. Shops,	10 30 a m	Lve 8 30 a m
Arr. at Raleigh,	6 07 p m	Arr. 8 00 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10 55 p m	Lve 3 00 p m

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